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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/036,035	12/28/2001	Mikko Nevalainen	810-010801-US(PAR)	3780
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PERMAN & GREEN 425 POST ROAD FAIRFIELD, CT 06824			YANG, LINA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2665	

DATE MAILED: 09/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/036,035

Applicant(s)

NEVALAINEN, MIKKO

Examiner

Lina Yang

Art Unit

2665

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/19/02 2/6/16/03
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351 (a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-3, 5-10, 12-16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rahman (U.S. Patent No. 6,463,292 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Rahman teaches a method for providing a mobile subscriber with data via a communication network (50 in fig. 1), to which mobile subscriber a directory number is assigned ("mobile station identifier"; col. 3 lines 27-31), and which communication network is capable of transmitting data addressed to said directory number (col. 2 lines 24-31), wherein upon a request by said mobile subscriber to said communication network (col. 2 lines 31-41 and lines 44-52), data for at least one kind of telecommunication service addressed to said directory number is re-directed by said communication network to an internet address defined by said mobile subscriber (col. 2 lines 44-52 and col. 3 lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 2, Rahman further teaches that the data is converted into a format that can be handled by an internet environment before it is re-directed to an internet address (col. 3 lines 13-17 and col. 3 lines 37-43).

Regarding claim 3, Rahman further teaches that the data consists in one of multimedia messages, video data, audio data (redirection of "telephone calls", col. 4 lines 20-21) and streaming audio and video data.

Regarding claim 5, Rahman further teaches that the registration of a re-direction can be erased again by a mobile subscriber (col. 6 lines 60-64).

Regarding claim 6, Rahman further teaches that the registration results at the same time in an activation of said registered re-direction (col. 5 lines 12-20).

Regarding claim 7, Rahman further teaches that an activated re-direction can be deactivated again by a mobile subscriber (col. 5 lines 12-20).

Regarding claim 8, Rahman further teaches that the request for a re-direction comprises an activation by said mobile subscriber of an inactive re-direction of said data to an internet address stored in said communication network for said directory number (col. 5 lines 12-20 and 41-49; col. 6 lines 48-54 and 60-65).

Regarding claim 9, Rahman further teaches that an activated re-direction can be deactivated again by a mobile subscriber (col. 5 lines 12-20).

Regarding claim 10, Rahman further teaches that upon an interrogation by said mobile subscriber, information stored in said communication network for said directory number for a re-direction to an internet address is transmitted by said communication network to said mobile terminal (col. 5 lines 12-20).

Regarding claim 12, Rahman further teaches that the internet address is an email address (col. 3 lines 34-37, "mailbox server or e-mail server" inherently has email addresses).

Regarding claim 13, Rahman further teaches that the internet address is an address of a web site (col. 3 lines 34-37, "internet server" inherently has web sites).

Regarding claim 14, Rahman teaches that a mobile terminal comprising means for enabling a mobile subscriber to request from a communication network to which said mobile terminal is connected to re-direct data for at least one kind of telecommunication service addressed to a specific directory number to an internet address defined by said mobile subscriber (message redirection system 13 in fig. 2; and the corresponding description on columns 4 -7).

Regarding claim 15, Rahman teaches that a communication network comprising means for re-directing upon a request by a mobile subscriber data for at least one kind of telecommunication service addressed to a specific directory number to an internet address defined by said mobile subscriber (wireless data server in fig. 1 and col. 3 lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 16, Rahman further teaches that a communication network further comprising means (presentation manager in wireless data server in fig. 1) for converting said data into a format that can be handled by an internet environment before re-directing said data to said internet address (col.3 lines 13-17).

Regarding claim 18, Rahman teaches that a communication system comprising a communication network with means for re-directing upon a request by a mobile

subscriber data for at least one kind of telecommunication service addressed to a specific directory number to an internet address defined by said mobile subscriber (wireless data server in fig. 1 and col. 3 lines 6-12), said communication system further comprising at least one mobile terminal (26 in fig. 1) with means (message redirection system 13 in fig. 2) for enabling a mobile subscriber to request from a communication network to which said mobile terminal is connected to re-direct data for at least one kind of telecommunication service addressed to a specific directory number to an internet address defined by said mobile subscriber (message redirection system 13 in fig. 2; and the corresponding description on columns 4 -7).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 4, 11 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by Rahman (U.S. Patent No. 6,463,292 B1) in view of Szondy (U.S. Patent Application No. 20020087683 A1).

Regarding claim 4, Rahman differs from the claimed invention in that Rahman does not specifically teach that the request of a re-direction of data for at least one kind of service comprises a registration, for which registration said mobile subscriber provides said communication network with said internet address, which provided internet address is stored in said communication network for said directory number. Rahman teaches storing the re-direction information in the mobile terminal (19 in fig. 2; col. 5 lines 12-20 and 41-49; col. 6 lines 48-54 and 60-65). However, Szondy teaches that the request of a re-direction of data for at least one kind of service comprises a registration, for which registration said mobile subscriber provides said communication network with said internet address, which provided internet address is stored in said communication network for said directory number (502 in fig. 2; [0018] and [0023]). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to include the request of a re-direction of data for at least one kind of service comprises a registration, for which registration said mobile subscriber provides said communication network with said internet address, which provided internet address is stored in said communication network for said directory number, as taught by Szondy in the assembly of Rahman in order to retrieve the re-directing information as needed.

Regarding claim 11, Rahman teaches a message redirection method using a data protocol detector for detecting an alert message of a particular protocol received by

the mobile station, a user interface manager for displaying user-interactive prompts in response to the detected alert message and accepting user input for redirecting the data message to a communications network element.

Rahman differs from the claimed invention in that Rahman does not specifically teach at least one basic service group is defined in said communication network, wherein at least one kind of basic telecommunication service is associated to said at least one basic service group, wherein a request for a re-direction by a mobile subscriber comprises an identification of at least one basic service group defined in said communication network, and wherein all data belonging to a basic telecommunication service associated to said at least one identified basic service group is re-directed to said internet address. However, Szondy teaches that at least one basic service group (such as hard-copy printing or permanent retention) is defined in said communication network, wherein at least one kind of basic telecommunication service is associated to said at least one basic service group (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to include defining at least one basic service group in said communication network, wherein at least one kind of basic telecommunication service is associated to said at least one basic service group, wherein a request for a re-direction by a mobile subscriber comprises an identification of at least one basic service group defined in said communication network, and wherein all data belonging to a basic telecommunication service associated to said at least one identified basic service group is re-directed to

said internet address, as taught by Szondy in the assembly of Rahman in order to designate other network nodes to fulfill the tasks which need more capabilities not found in the wireless terminal.

Regarding claim 17, Rahman further teaches that a communication network further comprising storing means for storing the re-directing information (storage medium 19 in fig. 2 and col. 6 lines 48-53). Rahman differs from the claimed invention in that Rahman does not specifically teach a list of basic service groups, to each of which basic service groups at least one kind of basic telecommunication service is associated, wherein data for all services associated to at least one of said basic service groups can be requested by a mobile subscriber to be re-directed to an internet address. However, Szondy teaches to define a list of basic service groups (such as hard-copy printing or permanent retention), to each of which basic service groups at least one kind of basic telecommunication service is associated (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to include a list of basic service groups, to each of which basic service groups at least one kind of basic telecommunication service is associated, wherein data for all services associated to at least one of said basic service groups can be requested by a mobile subscriber to be re-directed to an internet address, as taught by Szondy in the assembly of Rahman in order to designate other network nodes to fulfill the tasks which need more capabilities not found in the wireless terminal.

Conclusion

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lina Yang whose telephone number is (571)272-3151. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571)272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 517-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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